



CLEARFIELD, April 7, 1858.

Democratic State Ticket.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

WILLIAM A. PORTER,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESLEY FROST,

OF FAYETTE CO.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION
BEFORE 1861.

The Philadelphia *Press*, in its issue of the st. inst., whether designing to avail itself of the latitude allowed by custom, to make "April fool's" of its readers, or whether impelled by the influence that "all fool's day" had over it, makes this extraordinary announcement, "BEAR IN MIND, CITIZENS—that the Senate bill to be voted on in the national House of Representatives to-day, in reference to Kansas, evades and destroys the principle that the people of that Territory can alter and amend the Lecompton Constitution outside of its prescribed provisions, and that all propositions to reserve this right to the people of Kansas have been withdrawn and voted down."

No better specimen than the above wilful misrepresentation of the case as it really stands, could or need be given of the reckless attempts which the anti-Lecompton papers are making to mislead and deceive the credulous and unsuspecting portion of the community.

The *Press*, or rather its immature editor, knew when he penned the above paragraph, to use the mildest language we can just now think of, that he was stating the *very reverse of the truth*.

The editor of the *Press* knew when he made this statement, that the very reason why such a declaration was objected to in the bill for the admission of Kansas was, that the right of a sovereign people to "modify, reform or abolish their form of government" at any and all times, when public sentiment demanded it, was so well settled and acknowledged both by the principles upon which our institutions are based, and the uniform practice under them, that it was considered not merely superfluous, but it seemed like negating a doctrine, the correctness of which had never before been called in question, to have made an acknowledgment of such a right in favor of the people of Kansas. And a thing unknown in the history of the admission of new States.

The editor knew further that the President in his special message accompanying the Lecompton Constitution distinctly declared his conviction to be that: "If therefore, the provision for changing the Kansas constitution, after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, could by any possibility be construed into a prohibition to make such a change previous to that period, this prohibition would be wholly unavailing."

And still further, he knew that the majority report of the committee of the Senate on Territories, expressed their belief, and recommended that it should be so considered by Congress, that the schedule accompanying the Lecompton constitution in which alone the clause in relation to the amendment thereof is found, was no part of the constitution itself, and that Kansas could be admitted as well without it.

And the editor of the *Press* knew still further, that the bill for the admission of Kansas, to which he refers, in the second section, and in the following language, enunciates the very principle which he falsely asserts it "evades and destroys."

Nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people asserted in the constitution of Kansas, at all times to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may deem proper; Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to intervene or declare the construction of the constitution of any State, except to see that it is Republican in form and not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States; and nothing in this act shall be construed to an extent by Congress to all, or any of the propositions or claims contained in the ordinances annexed to the said Constitution of the people of Kansas.

What must honest Democrats think of a journal and its editor, who, professing to be the faithful defenders of truth and justice and the champion, *par excellence*, of the principles of Democracy, will thus palpably and recklessly pervert and misrepresent such an important fact. Nothing but the most reckless disregard of the truth, and the most malignant bias of the party and the men who sustain a measure, could prompt any man to thus stultify himself in the face of the country, when he knows he cannot escape detection and exposure.

We do not consider of any importance whatever, the declaration made in the bill for the admission of Kansas, that Congress does not "abridge or infringe any right of the people of Kansas" "to alter and abolish their form of government" at all times, "and in such manner as they may deem proper," that she "disclaims any authority to intervene or de-

clare the construction of the constitution of any State," and that she "does not assert to all or any of the propositions or claims annexed to the ordinance annexed to the said Constitution of the people of Kansas." That being a right which the people of Kansas as well as the people of every other State of this Union acquire the moment she becomes "a free and independent State" and no act of Congress can deprive her of it as long as no clashing name of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. But we ask any sensible reader, clever or opposition, if the language of the bill is not a direct and positive contradiction of the statement of the Press.

What confidence then can be placed in the statement of a newspaper made in any connexion, that will thus knowingly and wilfully falsify the record in so important a matter as the one above cited.

LECOMPTON.

The passage of the act for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution has been delayed in the House by the substitution of the Crittenden amendment, which was first introduced in the Senate by Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, and lost, as altered by Mr. Montgomery of Pa. The vote was first taken on the question of the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution, which was negative by a large majority. The Crittenden-Montgomery amendment, or substitution, was then offered and carried by a vote of 120 to 112. Upon its being referred back to the Senate, it was rejected by about the same vote by which the original bill passed, and returned to the House in its original form.

The House will probably wrangle over it for some time, but the bill will most likely pass. The friends of the administration and indeed all the true friends of the country and of the interests of Kansas feel that it is their duty to admit her as a State at the earliest possible period. Public sentiment in that Territory call loudly for admission under any Constitution, and the vote on the unqualified rejection of the Kansas bill in the House, show that the majority of that body in favor of immediate admission is overwhelming. Then no better evidence of the wisdom of the policy of the President, recommending the speedy recognition of Kansas as a State, is wanting. Even the New York Tribune does not claim the adoption of the Crittenden-Montgomery substitute as a Republican triumph. While the Republican party outside of Congress, make rather wary faces about the terms on which the substitute proposes to admit Kansas; which in fact gives the President almost unlimited power and discretion in the matter. The coalition between the Republicans, Americans, and anti-Lecompton Democrats, has about culminated, and it is not likely that they will all vote together again on any question in relation to the admission of Kansas.

THE CHANGES, that have followed the recent conflagration that swept a portion of our town, have located some of our places of business where the friends may not readily find them. FRANCIS STONY whose Boot & Shoe establishment fell a prey to the devouring element will now be found on second street in the shop belonging to Mrs. Welch formerly occupied by the late R. R. Welch as a watch & jewelry shop.

T. J. McCullough Esq. District Attorney, will be found in the office between the store and residence of Richard Mossop, on main street. JOSEPH GOOS has established himself at his old stand, close by his residence on main street near fourth.

GEORGE RICHARDS occupies with his tailoring establishment the front part of the jail. A much more agreeable location, George says, than the rear apartments.—R. B. TAYLOR, Eating Saloon basement of Merrell & Carters Tin & Iron store on second street. The striped sign of Sam the barber will be found by those seeking after such a sign, illuminating the neighborhood of front street below the residence of Gen. A. M. Hills.

Fire.—An alarm of fire started many of our citizens from the enjoyment of their mid-day repast on last Tuesday. The alarm was well founded, and arose from the roof of Mrs. Welsh's house, situated on the south west corner of Second and Chestnut streets, taking fire from the sparks out of the flue. Prompt assistance was rendered, and in a few minutes the fire was extinguished and the danger over, and every body allowed to return to complete their dinners.

E. S. DUNBY, Esq.—a former citizen of our borough, and member of our bar now a resident of Archer Nebraska Territory, and on his return from Washington city, where he has been sojourning for some time, is paying us a visit. Mr. D. is in fine spirits, and looks exceedingly well.—His appearance among us was as gratifying as unexpected, and troops of old friends and former associates avail themselves of this opportunity of welcoming him to his former home.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

In accordance with notice herebefore given, I will open and teach a Normal School, two months, in the borough of Curwensville, commencing on the 1st of May. Teachers who desire attending it are desired to make their preparations to be present at its commencement; and to bring such text books as they have in their possession.

Our determination is to make the course of instruction, as practical, and well adapted to prepare teachers for the duties of the school room as possible.

J. L. STILL, '58.

April 7.

JIM LANE.

It takes all sorts of men to make up this world of ours; the mention of this man's name is enough to prove it. We do not affect to despise Lane, we rather like him. He is a systematic impoter of the great political confidence man of the age and generation. If the republican party has the least warrant for its cause, the best right to claim popularity, in our view, Lane's character becomes both impudent and contemptuous. There might have been a Jim Lane without a republican party. Jim Lane is no real man in history. When piracy was in vogue, and hereof, the high seas could boast of many. Texas was full of them before the law got into that country. All frontier life is "instinct with Lawlessness." In truth the great canvas of 1840—the hard Rider—was nothing more nor less than republican tactics of the present day. The gold spoons and the bowl that went up in the republican press, was Lawlessness—that was all. We repeat, we rather like Lane. He is a bold, barefaced impudent fellow. In regard to his personal qualities we know little. He is largely engaged in war matters; but his proclamations are more numerous than his fights. We have no belief that he is dangerous on account of his courage. They say he voted for the Kansas bill, but it was under a momentary pressure, and we are not disposed to claim the credit of his support for that measure of democratic policy. We never believed Lane would accomplish much; but now that he can boast of recruits such as Mr. Douglass, Mr. Waite, (who is reported to be writing a forty-six column article on Kansas,) Stanton, and some other prominent democrats, we are not certain but he will triumph. His stay in Kansas cannot be long, because that people are becoming very respectable, and will not much longer endure his presence. It is none of our business, but we venture, nevertheless to make the suggestion that Lane could do better just now in New England—in Hale's State, or he might take Sumner's place in the Senate. He is a man of much more ability than Sumner; while his qualities as an agitator could not fail of appreciation under the regime of Mr. Banks in Massachusetts. If we are to have a season of agitation, we would much prefer to take it in an epidemic character at once; so we recommend that Lane be called out of Kansas and employed where he can be most effective. The good of the State should overrule all other considerations. We could not well spare either Sumner or Hale, but they would not be thought of if we had Lane in the Senate. Lane in the Senate! That would be a proud day for the republic! He would at once organize the militia, and put down long sessions at the point of the bayonet; and he would do all this without any personal risk to himself. There is no time to lose, gentlemen. Let Jim Lane be got into the Senate. If your cause is a good one, his services are invaluable.—*Washington.*

the night, and it was supposed he had di-

ed. The other minister being in a hurry

to get to the meeting in session had him

barked the next day. On his return from

meeting he left word at Oxford that their

minister was dead and buried. His friends

went immediately to get his remains and

bring them to Oxford, when to their great

sorrow they discovered that he had been

buried alive. The cover of the coffin was

split, and his shroud was completely torn

out, and turned neatly on his face. He

was a bachelor, and a very wealthy man.

His dreadful death is much lamented.

THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS DESIRE
ADMISSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 29, 1858.

To the Editor of the Union:

DEAR SIR:—I have received within the

past two days eight letters from Kansas,

from some of the most influential citizens

of the Territory, (mostly Free-State men)

setting forth their anxiety for the speedy

admission of Kansas as a State into the

Union; and expressing their hearty wel-

ling-*go* for its admission under the Le-

compton constitution, with the construction

put upon it by the President. The first

impute with the writers of all these let-

ters was opposition to the constitution, in

it was with the National Democratic, print-

ed at Lecompton, which was considered

the democratic Free-State organ; but upon

the sober second thought, and a fuller ex-

amination of the provisions of the consti-

tution, they have united in sustaining it,

regardless of what they may have said in

opposition to it before.

The people in Kansas are becoming en-

thusiastic in favor of admission. One of

my correspondents says that an epistle

from Washington, explaining the policy

of the President, being read to a large

meeting of citizens, brought forth three

hearty cheers for the Union, the Presi-

dent, and the Lecompton constitution

without a dissenting voice.

I would not advocate a measure had I

the least fear of its creating strife, much

less civil war, in the land of my adopted

home. Having grown up in the peaceful

shades of the old Keystone, nothing but

the fertile plains of a Kansas could have

induced me to leave it. We have in Kan-

sas the elements of peace and prosperity.

Only believe us from outside influence,

and we shall soon grow to the stature of

greatness, and claim the respect of our

sister States.

Yours, FINDLEY PATTERSON.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1858.—Mr. Sumner arrived here last night from the North. He will remain until the Kansas imbroglio is settled.

Rumor says the President is disposed to accept the House amendment. It is also said that Mr. Montgomery long since

brought under his notice such a proposal as has now been adopted, and that it was

not unfavorably received.

It is whispered that Corcoran, the Wash-

ington millionaire, has either bought or is

negotiating for the purchase of the Col-

lins steamers.

These two last statements are given on

rumor only.

Neither House of Congress is in session

to-day.

WASHINGON, April 4.—It is ascertained

from an authentic source that there has

been no acceptance, either conditional or

unconditional, of volunteers for Utah, or

other service under the bill now pending

before Congress.

The current rumor is that the President

designs a reconstruction of his Cabinet is

without foundation. The members com-

posing it are known to be harmonious on

the general policy of the Administration,

and friendly in all their relations.

General Peirce F. Smith has been or-

dered to Utah, as well as General Harney.

The chief command will devolve on the

former.

From Chicago to Liverpool.—According

to the Chicago Democrat, the attempt to

establish direct communication between

Chicago and Liverpool by sailing vessels

has failed.—Mr. Kershaw, the gentleman

who spent the most money in trying to

accomplish it, having given it up in des-

pair, after losing large sums of money in

it. The experience gained on the voyage

of his vessel—"the 'G. J. Kershaw'" has

convinced him that the 'atmosphere' ad-